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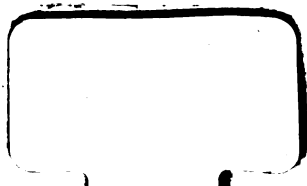


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# GREEK INFLECTION;

OR,

## OBJECT-LESSONS IN GREEK PHILOLOGY.

BY

*B. F. Harding, M. A.*

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Τῶν πόνων παλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰθ' οἱ θεοί.

EPICHRMUS.

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## PREFACE.

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THE object of this work is to economize time for the teacher by furnishing a large number of words for ready use, as paradigms, in the class-room, and at the same time to suggest a systematic and scientific treatment of the noun and verb, which will expedite work and assist in gaining a larger comprehension of the inflected parts of speech.

Explanations of the *Case-endings* and *Terminations* of the noun are given chiefly to establish the system of inflection herein set forth, and to collect in small compass the latest developments of philology on these subjects. *And here it should be borne in mind that philology oversteps herself occasionally in her enthusiasm, and designates as facts what in reality are scientific hypotheses.*<sup>1</sup>

As this work is designed in part to form a stepping-stone<sup>2</sup> between the school and the comparative grammars, it is sufficient to show the system of inflection applied to the verb, without going at length into an explanation of the whole subject of its formation. Explanations, however, are given of a few common verbal forms which are sometimes misunderstood. Pronouns for the same reason have been omitted. Although in the case of pronouns with gender

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<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> This book is intended also for *parallel work* with the grammar, and with this object in view to be used by the *beginner* as well as by the more advanced scholar or teacher.



(e.g., ἐκείνος) the "Explanations" are applicable, still in pronouns without gender (e.g., ἐγώ), we are brought face to face with the same pronominal elements as are found in the *Personal Endings* of the verb. For all such the student is referred to the comparative grammar.

The system of separating the *so-called Stem* from the *Ending* is well known to all. In the system before us, however, "Lines of Separation" are employed with the idea of emphasizing or of illustrating the separate elements of a Greek word as plainly as possible. These lines<sup>1</sup> (see 7, 14, and 159) are guides to a *consistent method of inflection of both noun and verb*. Although sufficient for a practical knowledge of Greek to divide a word into "*Apparent Stem and Termination*" (e.g., λόγ-ος), yet it is held of the highest importance, as a *foundation for accurate scholarship*, to show the formation of such a word more minutely by dividing it into "*Real Stem and Ending*" (e.g., λόγ-ο-ς; cf. ἐπι(δ)-ς); and further, that the application of this system to every form of inflected part of speech will arouse an interest in the subject of inflection,<sup>2</sup> *without increasing work*, and in many object-lessons suggest facts previously unappreciated or ignored. This analysis of *Stem* and *Ending* besides inculcating accuracy in the pupil is of the greatest importance in the preparation for the translation of "Greek at sight."

The classified lists of words are arranged to follow those

<sup>1</sup> The consideration of *contracted forms* gave rise to certain "General Rules" (7), designed to show, in their application to the inflection of a word, the original elements of the contraction.

<sup>2</sup> And, it is hoped, infuse a desire for more advanced work in Greek Philology.

in either Goodwin's or Hadley and Allen's grammar; occasionally additions have been made in their proper places. Much care has been taken to select enough words for continuous and varied practice, and, at the same time, by an approximate statement in regard to the number <sup>1</sup> of the words of each class, to afford some guide as to its relative importance. Therefore, anomalous or defective forms (*e.g.*, irregular nouns of the Consonant declension) are generally left for the grammar; not with the view of neglecting forms of frequent occurrence (*e.g.*, δόρυ), but of avoiding useless repetitions. It is recommended to recite and write the declensions with the cases arranged in the order of Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, for the sake of uniformity of arrangement, and of showing the similarity of formation of the N. V. A. in the three numbers.

The declensions are called the Vowel and Consonant. The Vowel includes *Stems* ending in *ā*, the A (or First) declension, and in *ο* (originally *α*), the O (or Second) declension. The Consonant includes *Stems* ending in a consonant, and some ending in *ι* or *υ*, which are in reality *Stems* of a double nature, the final letter of the *Stem* having disappeared in most of the cases.

*Unless otherwise specified, all references are to sections in this book.*

Suggestions from teachers who may make trial of this work are particularly invited.

CONCORD, N. H., July, 1885.

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<sup>1</sup> Words given in the grammar are generally omitted in these lists. Proper names are excluded from the lists in estimating the number of the words of each class, since the Lexicon does not include many of them in its vocabulary.

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1

## PART I. NOUN INFLECTION.

PRELIMINARY WORK . . . . .	5
DEFINITIONS . . . . .	5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS . . . . .	7
GENERAL RULES FOR WRITTEN INFLECTION . . . . .	7
APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES TO NOUNS . . . . .	9
EXPLANATIONS OF TERMINATIONS AND CASE-ENDINGS . . . . .	10
OF THE A DECLENSION . . . . .	10
OF THE O DECLENSION . . . . .	13
OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION . . . . .	15
EXPLANATIONS OF CERTAIN CONSONANT STEMS . . . . .	17
CLASSIFIED LISTS OF NOUNS OF THE A DECLENSION . . . . .	22
OF THE O DECLENSION . . . . .	23
OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION . . . . .	25
CLASSIFIED LISTS OF ADJECTIVES OF THE VOWEL DECLENSION . . . . .	31
OF ADJECTIVES OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION . . . . .	32
OF ADJECTIVES OF THE CONSONANT AND VOWEL DECLENSIONS . . . . .	33

## PART II. VERB INFLECTION.

PRELIMINARY WORK . . . . .	34
DEFINITIONS . . . . .	35
APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES TO VERBS . . . . .	36
EXPLANATIONS OF CERTAIN FORMS OF THE VERB . . . . .	37
APPENDIX . . . . .	44



## INTRODUCTION.

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1. In proposing this system of inflection the author would not seem to suggest to the experienced teacher that which would doubtless prove inferior to his own well-established method. His aim is to assist, if possible, that other rapidly increasing class of young teachers whose methods, however good they may be, have not yet undergone the test of experience. To these latter, in the words of Curtius: "It is altogether monstrous that a number of our schoolmasters should proceed to this task of teaching languages (what I say holds good of Latin no less than Greek) without ever studying the structure of the language they have to teach. That this defect operates beneficially on the delight of the teacher in undertaking his task is what no one will believe.

"On the contrary, as we always find most pleasure in teaching subjects which we love because we have labored upon them, and admire because we apprehend their internal organization, we may suppose that those will teach languages — and Greek especially — with more enthusiasm, and therefore with better results, to whom the forms are something different from a motley multitude of unintelligible structures, and something more than an unavoidable task to be learned mechanically. Changes of sounds, forms of inflection, are no longer what they were in the eyes of one who has learnt to combine them into a whole, and to recognize even in the smallest details the web woven by the genius of language. To him, even elementary teaching offers many of the charms

of science. But not merely the pleasure of teaching, that of learning also will be increased, if instruction in language is not cut off from contact with science. For in this way something of the delight which every glimpse of order and law ensures, will come even to the pupil's aid. If when the forms have been impressed on the memory the pupil is taught by correct analysis to see how they have arisen, and to perceive the special causes of apparent irregularities, there is no doubt that by such a course the attention is sharpened and the memory rendered more tenacious. And who would refuse to recognize the exercise of the understanding, also, called into play by such a process? Nay, more than exercise of the understanding. For the habit of combining complicated details into a whole, of seeking for analogies, the rejection of the shallow admission of mere caprice and exception, carries with it a higher element of culture. *And this can be brought to the help of the youthful pupil without in the least increasing the material amount of his studies.*" And again: "The consistent carrying out of the stem-theory is sometimes opposed on the ground that it has to deal with pure abstractions. This seems a serious objection. But where is the Greek grammar that does not take refuge in forms the existence of which can no longer be proved from actual usage? Were the endings -*μι*, -*σι*, -*τι*, or these false stems, *λογ*, *γενε*, *τιμ*, ever uttered as separate words? Yet, for the last hundred years no grammarian has appeared without such abstractions. Besides, where do we find *λέοντ-σι* written, from which every one very properly derives *λέουσι*? In a word, we are not dealing with an absolute innovation, but only with the consistent carrying out of a principle universally recognized as correct. Indeed, in many cases the question is whether we are to introduce hypothetical forms the existence of which can be proved by the severest method of linguistic inquiry, or forms like *λογ*, *γενε*, *τιμ*, which can be proved never to have had any existence

at all. It is noticeable that the opponents of innovation are the chief supporters of the latter forms."

"Besides, the stems are by no means mere abstractions. There was a period in the life of language — a very early one, it is true, and long antecedent to the existence of Greek as a separate language, because antecedent to the inflection common to all the Indo-Germanic languages — in which in all probability those forms which we now call roots and stems were actual words, although for the most part they had not as yet received the phonetic form peculiar to Greek."

The above refers to a period antedating the existence of all languages as distinct formations. *But this is not the pre-Greek period to which reference is made in this work.* By this name is designated that embryonic stage in the development of the Greek language, the existence of which is so well established by philology as to be regarded by some as an actual fact. During this early period the influence of Sanskrit on Greek formation was strongly felt, — a fact clearly demonstrated by a comparative study of the two languages.





## PART I.

### NOUN INFLECTION.



2. PRELIMINARY WORK. — In writing the inflection of the A and O declensions, separate the *Termination* from the rest of the word by a dotted line<sup>1</sup> (called the *Apparent Line*), and *ditto the unchangeable portion of the word* (or the *Apparent Stem*) in all the cases except in the Nominative Singular, where it must be written in full. The accent must *never be omitted*, as the ditto-marks apply only to the spelling, in which the “breathings” are necessarily included.

Note that in the above method we are dealing with the *Apparent*, not the *Real Stem*. While this method at first is recommended until perfect familiarity with the *Terminations of the A and O declensions be acquired*, let careful attention then be called to their *Real Stems* and *Case-endings*, before proceeding to the *Case-endings* and *Real Stems* of the Consonant declension, each pupil finally writing out a Comparative Table of *Case-endings* of the Three Greek Declensions.

DEFINITIONS. See also 14.

3. (a) A *Case-ending* is an addition of a letter or letters to the *Real Stem* of a word to designate a case: e.g., λόγo-ς, πολίτᾱ-[ν]ς, φυλάκ-ων.

(b) A *Case-ending* is often wanting: e.g., σῶμα-, λόγε-, χώρα-.

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<sup>1</sup> See 7.

4. (a) A *Termination* is the union or contraction of the *final vowel* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending*: e.g., πόλ-ις, πολίτ-α[ν]ς, λόγ-ψ, χωρ-ῶν, λυόμεν-ος.

(b) Or the union or contraction of the *final consonant* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending*: e.g., λέον-τος, σῶμα-τος, φύλα-ξ, φλε-ψί.

(c) Or the *final vowel* of the *Real Stem* (often modified<sup>1</sup>) in the A and O declensions: e.g., λόγ-ε, δῶρ-ᾶ, γέφυρ-ᾶ, Μοῦσ-α, οἰκί-α. Here, of course, there is no *Case-ending*.

(d) Or the *final letter* (vowel or consonant) of the *Real Stem* in the Consonant declension: e.g., γένο-ς, πατήρ, πόλ-ι, βασιλε-ῦ. Here, of course, there is no *Case-ending*.

(e) Or the *Case-ending* alone: e.g., διδοῦ-ς, ὀδοῦ-ς, τριήρε-σι.

(f) Or, finally, the *Termination* may be wanting: e.g., σῶμα-, λέων-.

5. Modification is the *raising* or *lowering* of the final vowel of the *Real Stem*; this has no reference to Contraction: e.g., λόγε (λογο), τιμή (τιμᾶ). In the O declension wherever we find ω, ᾶ, and ε, and in the A declension, ᾶ or η, this process has taken place.

6. Compare the *Terminations* of the Vowel declension as given in the grammar, with the following list of *Case-endings* of the Vowel and Consonant declensions.

NOTE. No list of *Terminations* of the Consonant declension is practicable, as the *Stems* are too various to admit of any classification similar to that of the A and O declensions.

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<sup>1</sup> See 5.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS.

	Vowel Declension.		Consonant Declension.	
	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N.	s or —	v	s or — (s)	—
V.	—	v	s or — (s)	—
A.	v	v	v or a	—
G.	s (ās) o (io)	o (io)	os or ws (os)	
D.	t (ei)	t (ei)	t	
N. V. A.	— (e)		e	
G. D.	iv		olv	
N.	t	—	es	a
V.	t	—	es	a
A.	vs	—	vs or as	a
G.	ov		ov	
D.	is (eis)		ot	

Older forms are bracketed in the above.

## GENERAL RULES FOR WRITTEN INFLECTION.

7. The dotted line is called the *Apparent Line* to distinguish it from that at its right, the *Real Line* of Separation. All letters of the word to the left of the *Real Line* form the *Real Stem*; <sup>1</sup> all to the left of the *Apparent Line*, the *Apparent Stem*.<sup>1</sup>

8. Wherever a contraction <sup>1</sup> occurs of the *final letter* of the *Real Stem*<sup>1</sup> with the *initial letter* of the *Ending*, the result <sup>2,3</sup> is always written on the *Real Line*.

<sup>1</sup> Two vowels that unite to form a diphthong are treated according to 8 and 9. Wherever contraction occurs, the form must be analyzed to find the *Real* and the *Apparent Stem*. The *Real Stem* is found by dropping the *Ending*; the *Apparent Stem*, by dropping the *Termination*. The *Real* always includes the *Apparent Stem*, and the *Termination*, the *Ending*. The *Real Stem* may also be called the *Stem*; the *Real Line*, the *Line*.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes the *Real* and the *Apparent Stem* are the same, and, in like manner, the *Termination* and the *Ending*: e.g., in certain forms of the Consonant declension which have lost the *original* final letter of the *Stem*, and in all forms of the verb which lack a *Variable vowel*. Con-

9. Wherever a contraction<sup>1</sup> occurs of the *final letter* of the *Apparent Stem*<sup>2</sup> with the *initial letter* of the *Termination*, the result<sup>3</sup> is always written on the *Apparent Line*.

10. *Letters* that are dropped by the laws of changes and *Endings* that have disappeared in the development of the language, must appear in their *original places* bracketed.

11. Wherever an element (*letter* or *Ending*) is wanting, a — dash must mark the omission.

12. Put || after all forms with exceptional accent.

13. (a) Put \* over the Mode sign of the Subjunctive and Optative, and in noun inflection, *after* the Genitive and Dative of both oxytones of the A and O, and monosyllables of the Consonant declension.

(b) Always ditto the *Apparent Stem*<sup>4</sup> and write the *Termination* in full.

14. REMARK. In this system of written inflection we must be guided often by the *pre-Greek*<sup>5</sup> nature of the *Ending*: e.g., *χώρας*, G. S., *λόγω*, N. D., below. The formation of the cases was too old to influence the Greek accent, although in some cases the accent agrees with a consideration of the *older* or *uncontracted* form: e.g., *χωρῶν* (*χωρων*), but *λόγων* (*λογων*), *χώρας* (*χωραῖς*). In the table below, the letters at the sides refer to Case and Number respectively; the numbers, to sections.

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traction is always retroactive: e.g., *ἐφίλοῦ* not *ἐφίλεισο* for *ἐφίλεισο*. Therefore the contraction, if any occur, is written according to 9 when the *Real* and the *Apparent Stem* are the same.

<sup>3</sup> *Final* *ν* or *ς* of the *Ending* preceded by a vowel always remains in its regular place. When a proper diphthong is written on either line, the two vowels are joined together.

<sup>4</sup> In the Accusative Singular and Dative Plural of the Consonant declension the final vowel of the *Apparent Stem* often varies from that in the Nominative Singular. This change of vowel must be shown in its proper place. Here the ditto marks apply to the last form written.

<sup>5</sup> See Introduction, p. 3.

## APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES.

		Real Stem.		End- ing.		Real Stem.		End- ing.		
		Theme.	+	Case Ending.		Theme.	+	Case Ending.		
N. S.	4 (c), 11, 15.	χάρ	α	—		γίνο	ς	—	3 (b), 4 (d), 11, 50.	N. S.
G. S.	4 (a), 8, 23.	χάρ	ας			γίνου (σ)	ς		4 (a), 8 n. 1, 9 n. 2, 10, 60.	G. S.
N. P.	4 (a), 8, 18.	χάρ	αι		Περικλή <sup>1</sup>	ς	[ς]		4 (d), 10, 49, 72.	N. S.
A. P.	3 (a), 4 (a), 10, 22.	χάρ	α	[v]ς		πόλ	ι	ς	4 (a), 49, 66.	N. S.
V. S.	4 (c), 11, 35.	λόγ	ε	—		πόλ	αι (j)	ς	4 (c), 9 n. 2, 10, 52, 66, 70	N. P.
A. P.	4 (a), 5, 10, 41.	<sup>1</sup> λόγ	ου	[v]ς		πολε	(j)	σι	4 (c), 10, 65, 66, 70.	D. P.
N. D.	4 (a), 8, 32.	λόγ	ω			ιχθύ	(F)	ος	4 (c), 10, 60, 66, 70.	G. S.
N. P.	4 (c), 11, 34.	δωρ	α	—		ιχθ	ύ	σι	4 (a), 60, 66.	D. P.
N. S.	4 (b), 8, 49.	φύλα	ξ			βασιλέ	(F)	α	4 (c), 10, 55, 66.	A. S.
N. S.	4 (d), 10, 49, 72.	δαίμω	ν	[ς]		βασιλεῦ		σι	3 (a), 9, 65.	D. P.
N. S.	4 (f), 10, 49, 72.	<sup>2</sup> λύων	[τ]	[ς]		ναῦ		[v]ς	3 (a), 9, 58.	A. P.
N. S.	4 (e), 10, 12, 49, 72.	διδού	[v τ]	ς		βο	(F)	ων*	4 (c), 10, 13 (a), 62.	G. P.
N. S.	4 (d), 10, 49, 72.	τρίηρη	ς	[ς]		πατρ[ε]	ρ	ός	4 (a), 10, 60.	G. S.
D. P.	4 (c), 10, 65.	τρίηρη	[σ]	σι		πατρ	ά	σι	4 (a), 65, 69.	D. P.
		Appar- ent Stem.	Termina- tion.			Appar- ent Stem.	Termina- tion.			

<sup>1</sup> Observe that the *ου* of *λόγους* is not written on the *Real Line* as it is a *modification* of the *final vowel* of the *Real Stem*, and not a *contraction*.

<sup>2</sup> Each letter is bracketed to mark a separate operation. But cf. *διδού[vr]*s, below.

<sup>3</sup> In *Περικλῆς* the contraction is written before the *Apparent Line*, as *both* vowels belong to the *Apparent Stem*. The only class of this description.

## EXPLANATIONS OF TERMINATIONS AND CASE-ENDINGS.

*The A Declension.*

## 15. Nominative Singular. (F.)

The *Terminations*  $\tilde{\alpha}$ ,  $\eta$  are modifications<sup>1</sup> of the original final  $\bar{a}$  of the *Real Stem*; e.g.,  $\tau\mu\acute{\eta}$ , *Stem*  $\tau\mu\bar{a}$ , original  $\bar{a}$  modified to  $\eta$ ;  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\rho\alpha$ , *Stem*  $\gamma\epsilon\phi\upsilon\rho\bar{a}$ , original  $\bar{a}$  modified to  $\tilde{\alpha}$ . In words like  $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$ ,  $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\alpha$ , the original final  $\bar{a}$  of the *Real Stem* has been retained without any modification. The *Case-ending* is wanting.

## 16. Nominative Singular. (M.)

The *Termination*  $\eta\varsigma$  is a modification of the final  $\bar{a}$  of the *Real Stem*, to which the *Case-ending*  $\varsigma$  is added: e.g.,  $\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\eta\varsigma = \pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\eta + \varsigma = \pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\bar{a} + \varsigma$ ; the *Termination*  $\bar{a}\varsigma$  is formed by adding the *Case-ending*  $\varsigma$  directly to the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with no modification: e.g.,  $\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\bar{a}\varsigma = \tau\alpha\mu\bar{a} + \varsigma$ .

## 17. Nominative Dual.

The *Termination*  $\bar{a}$  arises from a *pre-Greek*<sup>2</sup> contraction of the final  $\bar{a}$  of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending*  $e$ : e.g.,  $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\bar{a} = \chi\omega\rho\bar{a} + e$ . This  $e$  remains in the Consonant declension: e.g.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\cdot\epsilon$ .

## 18. Nominative Plural.

The *Termination*  $\alpha\iota$ , arising from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending*  $\iota$ , shows no trace of final  $\varsigma$  (cf.  $\epsilon\varsigma$  in  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\cdot\epsilon\varsigma$ ), although on the analogy of the Latin we should infer that it once existed. Possibly this formation is analogous to that of  $\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}$ , the old form of the Article.

<sup>1</sup> See 5.<sup>2</sup> See Introduction, p. 3.

**19. Vocative.**

The Vocative is like the Nominative in all numbers of the A declension, except in the Singular of nouns in *as* and *ης*. Nouns in *as* drop *s* of the Nominative to form the Vocative: i.e., have the Vocative the same as the *Real Stem*. Nouns in *ης* drop *s* and form the Vocative in *η*, except those ending in *-της*, national appellatives (like *Πέρσης*, a Persian), and compounds with *-μέτρης*, *-πίπης*, *-πώλης*, *-τρίβης*,<sup>1</sup> all of which have *ᾱ* in the Vocative Singular.

**20. Accusative Singular.**

The *Terminations* *ᾶν*, *ᾱν*, *ην*, arise from the addition of *ν*, the *Case-ending* to the final vowel of the *Real Stem*. The *Real Stem* is treated as in 15.

**21. Accusative Dual. See 17.****22. Accusative Plural.**

The *Termination* *ᾶς* arises from an addition of the *Case-ending* *vs* to the final vowel of the *Real Stem*: e.g., *χῶρᾰς* = *χωρᾱ* + *vs*, the *ν* disappearing in Attic Greek. No compensatory lengthening has taken place, as the *vs* was added directly to the long vowel of the *Real Stem*. The *Case-ending* *vs* = *ν*, the *Case-ending* of the Accusative Singular, plus *s*, which is added to form the Plural. Cf. *φύλακ-ας*.

**23. Genitive Singular. (F.)**

The *Termination* *ᾶς* arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ᾶς* (*jās*): e.g., *χῶρᾶς* = *χωρᾱ* + *s* = *χωρᾱ* + *ᾶς*. The *Termination* *ης* is merely a modification of *a* to *η*: e.g., *τιμῆς* = *τιμας*. See 14, Remark.

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<sup>1</sup> Possibly a few other compounds occur.



**24. Genitive Singular. (M.)**

The *Termination* *ov* arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with *o* [*σyo, ω*], the *Case-ending*. The Attic Genitive in *ov* is a contraction on the analogy of that of *ov* in the O declension, the influence of the Ionic Genitive in *-εω* without doubt having some weight: *e.g.*, *πολίτου* = *πολιτᾱ + o*. See 14, Remark.

**25. Genitive Dual.**

The *Termination* *aiv* arises from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *iv* (*φiv*): *e.g.*, *χώραιν* = *χωρᾱ + iv*.

**26. Genitive Plural.**

The *Termination* *ων* arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ων*: *e.g.*, *χωρῶν* = *χωρᾱ + ων*. See 14, Remark.

**27. Dative Singular.**

The *Termination* *q* arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of final *ā* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ei*: *e.g.*, *χώρq* = *χωρᾱ + ι* = *χωρᾱ + ei*. But *āi*, as in *χάμαι*, forms a true Locative.<sup>1</sup> Compare as follows, *χώρq*: *χάμαι*: *οἶq*: *οἶκοι*. The *Termination* *η* is only a modification of *q*. See 14, Remark.

**28. Dative Dual. See 25.****29. Dative Plural.**

The *Termination* *aiv* arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of final *ā* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *eiv*; or is formed as the Dative Singular, with *ς* added to form the Plural. The Locative<sup>1</sup> Plural is formed by adding *σι* to the Locative Singular: *e.g.*, *χωραι + σι* = *χώραισι*; but *χώραις* = *χωρᾱ + ις* = *χωρᾱ + eiv*. See 14, Remark.

<sup>1</sup> The original force of the ancient Locative has disappeared to such a degree that in Greek Syntax the Locative is treated like the Dative. A few survive: *χάμαι*, *on the ground*; *οἶκοι*, *at home*. See also Hadley & Allen, § 220. The formation of these Locatives is analogous.

*The O Declension.***30. Nominative Singular.** (M. and F.)

The *Termination* *os* arises from an addition of the *Case-ending* *s* to the final vowel of the *Real Stem*: e.g., λόγος = λογο + *s*.

**31. Nominative Singular.** (N.)

The *Termination* *ov* arises from an addition of the *Case-ending* *v* to the final vowel of the *Real Stem*: e.g., δῶρον = δωρο + *v*.

**32. Nominative Dual.**

The *Termination* *ω* arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the modified final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *e*: e.g., ἱππω = ἱππω + *e*. See 14, Remark.

**33. Nominative Plural.** (M. and F.)

The *Termination* *α*, arising from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ι*, shows no trace of final *s* (cf. *es* in φύλακ-*es*), although on the analogy of the Latin we should infer that it once existed. Possibly this formation is analogous to that of τοῖ, the old form of the Article. See 18.

**34. Nominative Plural.** (N.)

The *Termination* *ᾶ*<sup>1</sup> arises from a modification of the final vowel of the *Real Stem*: e.g., δῶρᾶ-, = δωρο-. Here there is no *Case-ending*.

**35. Vocative Singular.** (M. and F.)

The *Termination* *ε* is a modification of the final vowel of the *Real Stem*: e.g., λόγε- = λογο-. Here, of course, there is no *Case-ending*. But note the Vocatives θεός, φίλος, οὔτος.

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<sup>1</sup> "The *α* of the Neuter Plural like the *ε* of the Vocative is obviously not to be regarded as a peculiar ending, but as the final letter of the Stem." — Curtius. As food for reflection, moreover, the following morsel in the form of comparison is offered: σωμάτων: δώροι: : δῶρα: σώματα.

36. **Vocative Singular.** (N.) *See* 31.

37. **Vocative Dual.** *See* 32.

38. **Vocative Plural.** *See* 33.

39. **Accusative Singular.**

The *Termination* *ov* arises from an addition of *ν*, the *Case-ending*, to the final vowel of the *Real Stem*: e.g., *λόγον*, *δῶρον* = *λογο* + *ν*, *δωρο* + *ν*.

40. **Accusative Dual.**<sup>1</sup> *See* 32.

41. **Accusative Plural.** (M. and F.)

The *Termination* *ous* arises from the addition of the *Case-ending* *vs* to the final vowel of the *Real Stem*. When “*ν*” disappeared, the final *ο* was raised<sup>1</sup> to *ου* in compensation: e.g., *λόγους* = *λογο* + *vs*. Cf. *λύουσι* for *λύονσι*.

42. **Accusative Plural.** (N.) *See* 34.

43. **Genitive Singular.**

The *Termination* *ov* arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ο* (*σγο*, *ω*, *ο*): e.g., *λόγου* = *λογο* + *ο*; *δῶρου* = *δωρο* + *ο*.

44. **Genitive Dual.**

The *Termination* *ov* arises from the union of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ω* (*φω*): e.g., *λόγων* = *λογο* + *ω*.

45. **Genitive Plural.**

The *Termination* *ων* arises from a contraction of final *ο* of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending* *ων*: e.g., *λόγων* = *λογο* + *ων*. (See 14, Remark.) This contraction is older than that of -*άων* but later than that of *χώρας*, G. S. and such.

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<sup>1</sup> See 5.

**46. Dative Singular.**

The *Termination*  $\omega$  arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the modified final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending*  $ei$ : e.g.,  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega = \lambda\omicron\gamma\omega + i = \lambda\omicron\gamma\omega + ei$ . 'This modification distinguishes the Dative from the Locative.' Cf.  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\iota$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$ . See 14, Remark.

**47. Dative Dual. See 44.****48. Dative Plural.**

The *Termination*  $\omicron\iota\varsigma$  arises from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the final vowel of the *Real Stem* with the *Case-ending*  $eis$ : e.g.,  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma = \lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron + \iota\varsigma = \lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron + eis$ . Compare 46 and 29. See 14, Remark.

*The Consonant Declension. See 6.***49. Nominative Singular. (M. and F.)**

The *Case-ending*  $s$  is inherited directly from the Sanskrit, and is generally regarded as representing a pronominal root,  $sa = \acute{o}$ ;  $s\bar{a} = \acute{\eta}$ : e.g.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\xi = \phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa-s$ . Cf.  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron-s$ ,  $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\eta-s$ .

**50. Nominative Singular. (N.)**

There is no *Case-ending* in Neuters, the Nominative being the same as the *Real Stem*: e.g.,  $\sigma\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha = \sigma\omega\mu\alpha\tau$ . Sometimes the last vowel in the *Real Stem* is modified,<sup>2</sup> as  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma = \gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ .

**51. Nominative Dual.**

The *Case-ending* is inherited through the Sanskrit  $\bar{e}$ : e.g.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa-\epsilon$ .

**52. Nominative Plural. (M. and F.)**

The *Case-ending*  $\epsilon\varsigma$  is from the Sanskrit  $as$ : e.g.,  $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa-\epsilon\varsigma$ .

**53. Nominative Plural. (N.)**

The *Case-ending*  $\alpha$ , like the Sanskrit  $\iota$ , is added directly to the *Real Stem*: e.g.,  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\tau-a$ .

<sup>1</sup> See 27 note.<sup>2</sup> See 5.

**54. Vocative.**

The Vocative Singular is either the same as the Nominative or like the *Real Stem*. (See the Grammar.) The Vocative Dual and Plural are each like the Nominative respectively.

**55. Accusative Singular. (M. and F.)**

Original form, *am* for consonant, *m* for vowel *Stems*. In Greek, *av*—the final *v* being dropped; but vowel *Stems* assume the *v*. Some words of this declension form the Accusative on the basis of both a consonant and a vowel *Stem*: e.g., ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνι.

**56. Accusative Singular. (N.) See 50.****57. Accusative Dual. See 51.****58. Accusative Plural. (M. and F.)**

The *Case-ending* *as* or *vs* is equivalent to *a* or *v*, the *Case-ending* of the Accusative Singular with *s* added to form the Plural: e.g., φύλακ-*as*, βοῦ-*[v]s*.

**59. Accusative Plural. (N.) See 53.****60. Genitive Singular.**

The *Case-ending* *os*, sometimes raised<sup>1</sup> to *ws*, represents the original Sanskrit *as*: e.g., φύλακ-*os*, βασιλέ-*ws* (ἥ-*os*).

**61. Genitive Dual.**

The *Case-ending* *ov* is formed by analogy from the *Termination* *ov* of *o Stems* of the O declension: e.g., πατέρ-*ov*.

**62. Genitive Plural.**

The *Case-ending* *ων*, the *ām* of Sanskrit, is added directly to the *Real Stem*: e.g., φυλάκ-*ων*.

**63. Dative Singular.**

Strictly a Locative. The *Case-ending* *ι* is added to the *Real Stem*: e.g., φύλακ-*ι*, cf. οἴκοι.

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<sup>1</sup> See 5.

64. Dative Dual. *See* 61.

## 65. Dative Plural.

The *Case-ending* *σι* corresponding to the Sanskrit *su* is merely a Locative Plural: *e.g.*, φύλαξι = φυλακ-σι, *cf.* χώραι-σι.

## EXPLANATIONS OF CERTAIN CONSONANT STEMS.

66. "At the end of the diphthongs, the soft vowels pass into the corresponding spirant: thus *ναυος* becomes *ναφ-ός*; but when they stand alone, they develop a spirant after them which adapts itself to the rules of the Consonant declension. Thus, in Sanskrit, from the stem *bhū* (Nominative *bhūs*, Earth) we have the Genitive *bhūvas*. By analogy we should expect in Greek *συφός*,<sup>1</sup> from which *σνός* afterwards arose. In other stems in *υ*, and still more in those in *ι*, the formation is very variable. With some, *e.g.*, stem *κι*, Nominative *κί-ς*, we must suppose a Genitive *κι-γ-ος*,<sup>2</sup> in which the spirant developed out of *ι* corresponds exactly to the *φ* in the case previously mentioned. In other stems *δ* takes the place of Jod,<sup>3</sup> *ἐρι-ἐρι-δ-ος*. But that this *δ* must be regarded as a sound arising out of Jod in accordance with certain distinct analogies, I believe has been proved in 'Grundzüge,' 583 ff. Other stems, again, in *ι* and *υ* undergo extension. The *α* arising out of *ι* passes

<sup>1</sup> "The Greek language had in the most ancient times another letter, *φ*, which was called Digamma (*διγάμμα* = "double gamma") from its form and *Vau* (*φau*) from its pronunciation. It was pronounced like the Latin *v*: *φοῖνος*, *wine* = Lat. *vinum*. At a later time it was written only by the Aeolians and Dorians. This is the labial spirant.

<sup>2</sup> "The spirant Jod, produced by breathing over the palate (the palatal spirant) has not come down to us in any Greek dialect, but the existence of the sound at one time, as inferred from the comparison of kindred languages, is one of the most important facts in the history of the language, by which a number of apparently quite different processes receive a very simple explanation (*cf.* Grundzüge, 511 ff.)."

before vowels into *ej*, e.g., *παλεj-ος*. A trace of this Jod, which must be dropped in obedience to the phonetic laws of later Greek, is retained in the Homeric Genitive *πόληος* and Attic *πόλεως*. For Ebel has shown<sup>1</sup> that the long vowel in both forms is due to compensatory lengthening for the lost spirant. In the same way *ἄστεως* points to *ἄστεf-ος*. Elsewhere it is true Jod and Vau<sup>1</sup> dropped out without any compensation, and hence arose the apparent but deceptive existence of *ε* beside *ι* or *υ* as the final letter of the stem. In reality *ε* is always for an original *ej* or *ef*, and thus these stems are shown to belong to the Consonant declension. On the other hand, in the formation of the Accusative of masculine and feminine, the true vowel nature of the stems declares itself, *πόλιν*, and the Vocative Singular also, where it exists as a separate form, contains the pure vowel stem. The double nature of these stems is therefore now clear."

67. "The Nominative of stems (like *ἡχώ*), in inscriptions and according to the evidence of grammarians had secondary forms in *-φ*, — *Λητῆς*, *Σαπφῆς*. Without question this form is the oldest, and at the first glance we see that *Σαπφῆς* is the regular Nominative to Vocative *Σαπφοῖ*, to which it bears exactly the same relation as *δαίμων* to *δαῖμον*. Ahrens assumes *αι* as the primary ending of these stems: we shall have to go a step farther. From evidence of certain Mss. of Herodotus, it will not be too rash to refer our feminines in *-ο* to *-οφ*, as we know that masculines in *-ω* sprang from *-οf*."

Here *πάτρω* = *πάτροφ-ς*. The Genitive is written thus: *πάτρω-[f]-ος*.

"In this Nominative in *-φ* two remarkable facts are to be noticed: (1) the want of *ς* as the sign of the Nominative, and (2) the lengthening of the vowel from *ο* to *ω*. . . . The lengthening, it is true, cannot be explained, as I used to think, by

<sup>1</sup> See Note 1 on previous page.

the analogy of *δαίμων* and *δαῖμον*, for *δαίμων* stands for *δαίμων*. But *the analogy of such forms* may have been influential in causing the lengthening due to the dropped *ϕ* to be adopted in the Nominative but rejected in the Vocative."

"Between two vowels the *ι*, like *υ*, passed in the diphthong stems primarily into the corresponding spirant until at length it also became utterly lost. In these, as in other similar changes, we must assume that they did not all take place at once, but gradually, one after another." See 66.

Thus, G. S. *ἡχοῦς* = *ἡχό*[*ϕ*][*ι*]-[*ι*]-[*ι*]-*ος*. In this class only, the uncontracted is written beneath the contracted form, to avoid confusion of lines.

#### 68. γέρας, Neuters.

"The stems with movable *τ*, few in number, are best explained on the hypothesis that language has here been led to waver between two stems, one short and the other lengthened by the addition of *τ*. Accurately speaking, there has been no rejection of *τ*. But there were two stems, e.g., *κερας* and *κερατ*, standing side by side, and each having the same sound in the Nominative. From each cases were formed which continued to remain in use side by side."

69. *πατράσι*. For *πατρέσι*, metathesized form for *πατέρι*.

70. Compared with 66, we find here one of the cases referred to in the words, "Elsewhere it is true Jod and Vau dropped out without any compensation."

71. 'Several Neuter stems in *αρτ*, as *φρεαρτ*, reject *τ* in N. A. V. Singular, and *ρ* in the other cases.' Compare the Sanskrit *jakṛt* with *jakart* synonymous with the Greek *ἡπαρ*. Compare further, Homeric *ποτί* with *πορί*.

#### 72. ν-Stems and Hard Combinations.

In *ν-Stems* sometimes the *-ν*, sometimes *-ς* (of the Nominative Singular), is lost, the final vowel of *Stem* when originally



short being lengthened in compensation: *e.g.*, *τάλας* (*ταλαν-*), *αἰών* (*αἰων-*), *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), *κτεῖς* (*κτεν-*); sometimes both forms are found, that in *-s* being the older: *e.g.*, *δελφίς* or *-φίν*; rarely the old form is retained in full: *e.g.*, *ἔλμινς*, *πείρινς*.

"The intention of language was everywhere the same: viz., to add *-s* to the stem. Only in cases where the addition gives rise to too hard a combination of sounds, this intention gives way to euphony. Even then, language was intent upon distinguishing the Nominative from the stem. The lengthening which takes place in the formation without sigma (*e.g.*, from *πατερ* to *πατήρ*, from *δαίμων* to *δαίμων*) is manifestly due to the desire for compensation. Comparative grammarians therefore very properly assume as the original forms, *πατερ-s*, *δαίμων-s*, *σαφεσ-s*. But for Greek school-grammar the two methods of forming the Nominative — *πομῆν* from stem *πομεν-*, and *εἶ-s* from stem *έν-* — must be carefully distinguished. In cases where the addition of the sigma causes difficulties, there are evidently before us two periods in the history of language which must be chronologically distinguished. At a very early period in the life of language the combinations *rs* and *ss* were felt to be distasteful. It is possible that at a time anterior to the separate existence of Greek, the older termination *-ars* became *-ār*, *-ass* became *-ās*, while in the other case-forms the short vowel remained unaltered. From this ancient condition of language the Greek borrowed the long vowel in *πατήρ*, *ρήτωρ*, *σαφής*, *αἰδώς* (stem, *αἰδοσ-*). In the same way the combination *ns* began at a very early period to be objectionable, and therefore the sibilant was dropped in many cases, especially when the stem ended in *-n* only. Thus *-ans* became *-ān*, and the Greek *-ons*, *-ων*. On the other hand, other combinations of sounds were retained much longer, especially *ns*, when a *t* had fallen out after the *n*. For the same reason, forms like *τιθέν-s* were long retained in Greek ground; from this at a comparatively recent date came *τιθείς* by the usual

compensatory lengthening, from *ὄδους*, *ὄδους*. It cannot be denied language was inconsistent. In the formation of participles we must assume an early variation, by which, in the conjugation with the connecting vowel,<sup>1</sup> the lengthening of the stem-vowel replaced the sigma. In the conjugation without the connecting vowel, on the other hand, the form with the sigma remained."

73. The difference between *χαρίεσι* and *τιθεῖσι* is explained by the fact that the adjectives from an early period had forms in *-ετ*, i.e., in *-φετ*, existing side by side with the *Stems* in *-εντ*, originally *-φεντ*. For the same reason the feminine of *χαρίεις* is *χαρίεσσα*, that is, *χαρι-φετγα* (Skt. *-vatī* = *-vatyā*), in distinction from *τιθεῖσα* (for *τιθεντ-γα*, *τιθεντ-σα*). Compare this with *λελυκῖα* (for *λελυκ-υτγα*, Skt. *-vasyā*); also in the Perfect Active Participle two *Stems* existed side by side, *-οτ* (*-vat*); *-υ* (*-υσ*, *-vas*). See 146.

74. *βελτίονα βελτίω*. This class contains scarcely any other than the comparative *Stems* in which the *-ων* has arisen out of the Sanskrit *-ians*. Probably in Greek certain case-forms in *-ς* remaining current (e.g., *βελτίονσα*), afterwards lost their *ν*, giving *βελτίοσα*. Such forms, at a somewhat later period of the language, naturally rejected *ς*: compare *αἰδόσα*, *αἰδο-α*, *αἰδῶ*. See 143.

Comparatives in *-ων* admit the shorter form in the Accusative Singular Masculine and in the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural. Positives in *-ων* do not.

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<sup>1</sup> Or Variable vowel.

## CLASSIFIED LISTS.

*The A Declension.*

NOTE. All *Real Stems* end in *ā*, and are classified by the *Termination* of the Nominative Singular.

75. Termination -*ā*.

Ἀβλάβεια, ἀγένεια, ἄγκυρα, ἄγνοια, ἀγριμέλισσα, ἄελλα, Αἰγῖνα, ἀλήθεια, ἀμέλεια, ἀρμάμαξα, βοήθεια, γάγγραινα, γέλταινα, γενέταιρα, γέφυρα, γλωσσο, δίαιτα, δόξα, ἐγκράτεια, ἔννοια, εὐσέβεια, θεραπείνα, μάχαιρα, μέριμνα, Μέσπιλα, Μήδεια, πείνα, πρόνοια, ῥίζα, σφαῖρα, τράπεζα, χίμαιρα, — and many others.

76. Termination -*ā*.

Ἀγορά, ἄγρα, ἀδικία, βακτηρία, βία, γεωργία, δουλεία, δυστυχία, ἐκκλησία, ἐλευθερία, ἐπιθυμία, ἐπιτορκία, ἐργασία, ἐρμήα, ἐσπέρα, εὐδαιμονία, εὐκοσμία, ἔχθρα, ζημία, ἡμέρα, ἡσυχία, θεά, θῦρα, θυσία, Ἰωνία, κακία, καρδία, Κιλικία, κοινωνία, λαλία, λεία, ληστεία, Λυδία, λῦρα, μαντεία, μισθοφορά, νευρά, οὐρά, παιδεία, πανουργία, παροιμία, πλευρά, Σικελία, φιλομήλα, χαράδρα, ὥρα, — and many others.

77. Termination -*η*.

Ἀγέλη, ἀδελφή, αἰσχύνη, Ἀντιγόνη, βλάβη, βοή, βουλή, γνώμη, δαπάνη, δείλη, διαβολή, δικαιοσύνη, δίκη, δυσμή, εἰρήνη, εἰσβολή, ἐντολή, ἐπιβουλή, ἐπιστήμη, ζώνη, ἡδονή, Θράκη, ἴλη, κάρφη, κορυφή, κραυγή, κριθή, λήθη, Λιβύη, λίμνη, λόγχη, λύπη, μελίνη, νάπη, νεφέλη, Νιόβη, νομή, ὀργή, ὀρμή, Σπάρτη, — and many others.

78. Termination -*ης*.

Ἀθλητής, ἀκινάκης, ἀκροάτης, Ἀρταξέρξης, Ἀρταπάτης, γυμνήτης, δικαστής, ἐθελοντής, ἐραστής, εὐεργέτης,

εὔρετής, θεατής, θηρευτής, ἰδιώτης, ἰκέτης, κριτής, κυβερνήτης, κωμάρχης, κωμήτης, ληστής, Μιθριδάτης, Μιλτιάδης, ναύτης, οἰκέτης, Ὀρέστης, ὀρχηστής, παιδοτρίβης, παρασάγγης, ποιητής, προδότης, σαλπυγκτής, σοφιστής, τεχνίτης, ὑπηρέτης, χορευτής, ψευστής, — and many others.

#### 79. Termination -as.

Αἰνέας, ἀπαρκτίας, ἀρτύνας, ἀστερίας, βύας, δρομίας, ἐκνεφίας, ἵπποσόας, Κριτίας, Λεωνίδας, μητραλοίας, Μίδας, νεανίας, ὀπίας, ὀρνιθίας, Ὀρόντας, Πανσανίας, πυρρίας, — and others.

Compared with those in -ης, common nouns in -as are rare in Attic Greek. There are about ninety (90) in the Lexicon, including several poetic and Doric forms and many from post-classical writers. Proper<sup>1</sup> nouns in -as present a fair proportion to those in -ης.

#### 80. Contracts in -ῆ.<sup>2</sup>

Ἀδελφιδῆ, ἀκτῆ, ἀμυγδαλῆ, ἀνεψιαδῆ, ἀνθρωπῆ, ἀρκτῆ, διπλῆ, ἐχινῆ, θυγατριδῆ, ἱξαλῆ, κυνῆ, κωλῆ, λεοντῆ, λυκῆ, μυγαλῆ, νεβρῆ, παρδαλῆ, ῥοδῆ, σησαμῆ, φακῆ, χαλκῆ, — and a few others.

#### 81. Contracts in -ᾱs, -ῆs.<sup>1</sup>

Ἀτταγᾱs (?), Βορρᾱs, Θαλῆs, — and possibly a few others.

### *The O Declension.*

Classified by the *Termination* of the Nominative Singular.

#### 82. Termination -os.<sup>3</sup>

Ἄγρος, ἄετός, ἄθλος, αἶνος, ἄμπελος, ἄνεμος, αἰνός, ἄργυρος, ἀριθμός, ἄρκτος, ἄρτος, ἄσκος, ἄσφαλτος, βάλα-

<sup>1</sup> See Preface, p. v. foot-note.

<sup>2</sup> See 8, foot-note.

<sup>3</sup> There are about seventy (70) varieties of *Stems* of common nouns of the Feminine Gender.

νος, βάσανος, βίβλος, βίκος, βίος, γάμος, γέρανος, δαρείκος, δεσμός, δήμος, διδάσκολος, ἔλαφος, ἐνιαυτός, ἐπισιτισμός, ἐταῖρος, ἔφοδος, ἥλιος, ἡνίοχος, ἦχος, θησαυρός, θόρυβος, θυμός, καρπός, κατήγορος, κονιορτός, κροκόδειλος, Μῆδος, Μίλητος, μόλυβδος, Μυσός, Νεῖλος, Ὀμηρος, πλούτος, Σάμος, Σάτυρος, — and many others.

### 83. Termination -ον.

Ἀκροατήριον, ἄντρον, Ἀπιεῖον, Ἀράτειον, ἄριστον, ἄροτρον, ἄστρον, βιβλίον, γέρον, δάκρυον, δείπνον, δένδρον, ἔλαιον, ἔργον, ἔρμαιον, ζῶον, ἡμι-δαρείκον, θέατρον, θηρίον, κενοτάφιον, μέταλλον, μέτρον, Ὀρθόπαγον, ὄριον, παλτόν, πλέθρον, πρόβατον, πτερόν, ῥόδον, σκῆπτρον, σκύλον, σπάρτον, στάδιον (Plural also -οι), στέρνον, σφάγιον, Τερμέριον, — and others.

### 84. Termination -ως.

\*Αθως, ἄλως,<sup>1</sup> Ἀμφιάρως, Βριάρεως, γάλως,<sup>2</sup> κάλως, κανθάρως, λαγώς, λεώς, Μίνως,<sup>2</sup> τρίμνω, Τυνδάρως, τυφώς, Τυφώς,<sup>3</sup> φιβάλεως, φλέως, — and a few others. Neuters are very rare: *χρεών*.

The Attic declension has the same *Case-endings* (except Vocative Singular, M. and F.) as the O declension, but with final ο of the *Real Stem* raised to ω throughout. "The peculiar accentuation of the Attic declension is evidently owing to the fact that these *Stems* originally ended in -*ᾰο*. From that time onwards, in spite of the change of quantity, the acute continued frequently to be placed on the antepenult: e.g., *Μενέλαος*, *Μενέλεως*. Compare also the Attic *πάλεως* with the Homeric *πόληος*."

<sup>1</sup> Also of the Consonant declension.

<sup>2</sup> Contraction has taken place here.

<sup>3</sup> See 8, foot-note.

85. Contracts in -οὺς.<sup>1</sup>

The following occur chiefly in compounds: Ἀδελφιδοὺς, ἀνάπλους, ἀνάρρους, ἀνεψιαδοὺς, ἡμιχρυσοὺς, θροὺς, θυγατριδοὺς, κνοὺς, μνοὺς, πρόχους (D. P. πρόχοισι), ῥοὺς, σοὺς, ὑίδους, φλοὺς, χαλκοὺς, χλοὺς, χνοὺς, χοὺς, — and a few others. Neuters are very rare: κανοῦν.

*The Consonant Declension.*

Classified by the *Termination* of the Genitive Singular.

## 87. Termination -κος, like φύλαξ.

Ἄλοξ, ἀνθέριξ, γλαῦξ, ἐπίτεξ, Θράξ, κῆρυξ, Κίλιξ, κόλαξ, κόραξ, λύγξ, μύρμηξ, πέρδιξ, σάρξ, — and many others.

## 88. Termination -βος, like φλέψ.

Ἀλότριψ, Ἄραψ, ἀχυρότριψ, λίβα,<sup>2</sup> λίψ,<sup>3</sup> οἰκότριψ, φάψ, Χάλυψ, χέρνιψ, — and possibly a few others.

## 89. Termination -πος, like γύψ.

Γλαυκώψ, γρύψ, δρύοψ, ἔποψ, ἡλιψ, Θρίψ, θυμάλωψ, θώψ, ἦψ, κλώψ, κώληψ, λαίλαψ, — and many others.

## 90. Termination -γος, like σάλπιγξ.

Διασφάξ, ἐπήλυξ, θώμιγξ, Ἰάπυξ, ἱλιγξ, κόκκυξ, ὄρτυξ, στράγξ, φάλαγξ, φόρμιγξ, Φρύξ, — and many others.

## 91. Termination -τος, like λέων.

Ἄκων, ἄρχων, Ἀχέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, κνώδων, μέδων, Πυριφλεγέθων, τένων, φεύγων, — and some others.

<sup>1</sup> See 8, foot-note.

<sup>2</sup> See the Lexicon.

<sup>3</sup> κατήλιψ has -φος.

92. Termination -τος, like γίγας.

Ἄδάμας, ἀλλᾶς, ἀνδριάς, ἐλέφας, ἰμάς, Κάλχας, κιλλίβας, Κορυβάς, Μίμας, Τάρας, — and some others.

93. Termination -δος, like λαμπάς.

Ἄρκας, γυμνάς, δειράς, Ἑλλάς, μυριάς, νομάς, ῥαγάς, σκιάς, σπιλάς, στιβάς, φυγάς, — and many others.

94. Termination -δος, like ἐλπίς.

Ἄρτεμις, ἀσπίς, ἔρις, κρηπίς, παγίς, πατρίς, πύραμις, στλεγγίς, Φᾶσις, φροντίς, — and many others.

95. Termination -θος, like ὄρνις.

Ἄγκλις (only in Plural), ἄγνυθες (only in Plural), ἀγριόρνιθες (Plural), γέλγισ (Plural γέλγεις), ἔλμινς, κατακλῶθες (Plural), Κλῶθες (Plural), κόρυς, κώμυς, μέρμυς, Πάρνης, πείρινς, — and possibly a few others.

96. Termination -νος, like ποιμήν.

Ἀδὴν or Ἀδὴν, ἄρσην, ἀτμήν, αὐτμήν, αὐχήν, εἰρήν or ἰρήν, λιμήν, πυθμήν, Ὑμήν, φρήν, — and some others.

97. Termination -νος, like αἰών.

Ἀγών, ἀμπελών, ἀνδρών, Βαβυλών, λειμών, Μένων, Μίλων, Πασίων, χειμών, χιτών, — and many others.

98. Termination -νος, like ἡγεμών.

Ἀλγηδών, ἀλεκτρυνών, δαιτυμών, Ἡϊών, θυρών, κανών, Καρχηδών, κηδεμών, χθών, — and many others.

99. Termination -νος, like δαίμων.

Γείτων, γνώμων, διδυμάτων, ἥτων, ἥμων, ἰχνεύμων, Ἴων, Καδμείων, καύσων, Μέμων, τέκτων, — and others.

100. Termination -ρος, like ῥήτωρ.

Ἄκτωρ, δέκτωρ, διάκτωρ, δοριμήστωρ, δουπήτωρ, ἐπαμύντωρ, ἐπιβήτωρ, ἐπιβώτωρ, εὐρήτωρ, — and many others.

101. Termination -τος, like θής.

Γύης, γυμνής, ἐμβλής, ἐσθής, Κρής, λαμπρότης, νεότης, πένης, πιστότης, Τίγρης, — and many others.

102. Termination -λος, like ἄλς.

This stands alone: (ὁ) ἄλς, salt; (ἡ) ἄλς, sea.

103. Termination -ρος, like θήρ.

Γνωστήρ, γομφωτήρ, γραπτήρ, δεκτήρ, δηλητήρ, διοπτήρ, δμητήρ, δοτήρ, δρηστήρ, κρατήρ, — and many others.

104. Termination -νος, like ρίς. See 72.

Ἄκτις, γλωχίς, δελφίς, ἐρμίς, θίς, ἰς, πηρίν or πηρίς, Σαλαμίς, Τελχίν, ὠδίς, — and a few others. The form in -ς is older than that in -ν. Most of the above have two forms in the Nominative: e.g., γλωχίς or -ίν.

105. Termination -τος, like σῶμα.

Ἀμάρτημα, γράμμα, δέρμα, δράμα, ἐνθύμημα, θαῦμα, κτήμα, ὄνομα, ποίημα, σταύρωμα, χάλκωμα, — and many others.

106. Termination -τος, like πέρας. See 68.

Ἄλας (rarely), δέρας, ὀπέας, τέρας, — and possibly a few others.

107. Termination -τος, like ἦπαρ. See 71.

Ἄλειφαρ, δέλεαρ, εἶδαρ, ἦμαρ, ὄνειαρ, οὐθαρ, πεῖραρ, πύαρ, σκῶρ,<sup>1</sup> στέαρ, ὕδαρ,<sup>1</sup> ὕφεαρ, φρέαρ, — and a few others.

But δάμαρ (ἡ), κύαρ (ὁ).

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<sup>1</sup> See the Lexicon.



108. Termination  $[-\sigma]os$ , like *τριήρης*.

A few adjectives in *-ηρης*, sometimes used substantively like the above: *e.g.*, *διήρης*. Substantives in *-ης* of this class are chiefly proper names: *e.g.*, *Δημοσθένης*.

109. Termination  $[-\sigma]os$ , like *γένος*.

*Αἰσχος*, *βάρος*, *ἔθνος*, *ἔτος*, *ζεύγος*, *θάλλπος*, *ἵχνος*, *κλέος*, *κράτος*, *λάχος*, *πέλαγος*, — and many others.

A few neuter substantives are formed in *-ες*, of which the following are declinable: *e.g.*, *Ἡμεροκαλλές*, *ἵπποφαές* (also *-έως*), *Κυνόσαργες*, *ὀνοχειλές*, *πενταπετές*. Others occur, indeclinable.

110. Termination  $[-\sigma]os$ , like *Περικλῆς*.

*Ἐτεοκλῆς*, *Εὐρυκλῆς*, *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Θεμιστοκλῆς*, *Σοφοκλῆς*, — and other proper names.

111. Termination  $[-j]ws$ , like *πόλις*. See 66.

*Ἀνάβασις*, *δίωξις*, *δύσις*, *κρίσις*, *κτήσις*, *μάντις*, *ὄσφρησις*, *ὄφισ*, *Σάρδεις* (Plural), *τάξις*, *ὑβρις*, *φύσις*, — and many others.

112. Termination  $[-j]ws$ , like *πῆχys*. See 66.

*πέλεκys*, *πρέσβys*,<sup>1</sup> — and possibly a few others.

113. Termination  $[-f]ws$ , like *ἄστυ*. See 66.

*πῶν*, and a few adjectives used substantively: *e.g.*, *δασύ*.

114. Termination  $[-f]os$ , like *ἰχθύς*. See 66.

*Βότρυσ*, *γραπτύς*, *θρήνys*, *ιθύς*, *ιλύς*, *ἰξύς*, *ισχύς*, *ἴτυς*, *Λίβys*, *μυριοστύς*, *μύς*, — and many others.

<sup>1</sup> See the Lexicon.

115. Termination  $[-f]os$ , like βασιλεύς. See 66.

Γονεύς, γραμματεύς, γραφεύς, γριπεύς, δεκαδεύς, δονα-  
κεύς, δρομεύς, ἐρμηνεύς, Θησεύς, ἱππεύς, — and many others.

116. Termination  $[-j]os$ , like ἡχώ. See 67.

Ἀργώ, Ἐρατώ, Ἰνώ, Ἰώ, κερδώ, κυνώ, ληκώ, Λητώ,  
Πειθώ, πευθώ, Σαπφώ, σινδώ, φειδώ, — and others.

117. Termination  $[-f]os$ , like ἥρως. See 67.

Δμώς, ἐτεοδμώς, θώς, μήτρως,<sup>1</sup> Μίνως,<sup>2</sup> πάτρως,<sup>1</sup> Τρώς,  
— and a few others. For αἰδώς, ἡώς, Termination  $[-σ]os$ ,  
see the Lexicon.

118. Termination  $[-σ]os$ ;  $[-τ]os$ , like γέρας. See 68.

Γῆρας,<sup>2</sup> δέπας, κνέφας,<sup>2</sup> κρέας, σέλας,<sup>2</sup> σκέπας,<sup>2</sup> σφέλας,<sup>2</sup>  
— and possibly a few others. The long form is sometimes  
retained in other cases.

119. For Syncopated nouns, see the Grammar.

120. For the more common irregular nouns, see the  
Grammar.

121. Termination  $-vos$ , like Τιτάν.

Ἀδειγᾶνες (Plural), Βραχμάν, Ἰάν, μεγιστᾶνες (Plural),  
νεάν, Παιάν, Πάν, πάν, πελεκάν, — and a few others.

122. Termination  $-vos$ , like Ἑλλην.

Δοθιήν, Κεφαλλήν, λειχήν, πυρήν, ῥήν, Σειρήν, σπλήν,  
σφήν, σωλήν, χήν (χένας, A. P.), ψήν, — and many others.

123. Termination  $-ros$ , like μάκαρ.

Ἀήρ,<sup>2</sup> αἰθήρ,<sup>2</sup> ἀρχιφώρ, θεόμαρτυς,<sup>2</sup> Καῖσαρ, Κάρ,  
Κήρ (ῆ), μάρτυς,<sup>2</sup> ὅαρ (ῆ), ψάρ, — and others. Also,  
ἀποφώρ, κέλωρ, φώρ.

<sup>1</sup> In Singular also of the Attic O declension; only of Consonant  
declension in Plural.

<sup>2</sup> See the Lexicon.

124. Termination -τος, like *ἔρως*.

*Ἀντέρως, εἶλως, εὐρώς, ἰδρώς, κρατυβρώς, πλώς, φώς, χρώς*, — and a few others.

125. Termination -δος, like *δαγύς*.

*Ἐμός* or *Ἐμός, πηλαμός, χλαμός*, — and a few others.

126. Termination -χος, like *διῶρυξ*.

*Γλώχες* (Plural), *θρίξ* (for *τρίξ*), *στίξ, ψίξ*, — and a few others.

127. Mixed Terminations.

<i>ἄναξ-κτος,</i>	<i>ὀδοῦς-όντος,</i>	<i>νύξ-κτός,</i>
<i>κατηήλιψ-φος,</i>	<i>πούς, ποδός,</i>	<i>Φόρκυν-νος,</i>
<i>μόσσυν-ῦνος,</i>	<i>σμῶδιξ-ιγγος,</i>	
<i>σής, σέος</i> (rarely); Plural <i>σῆτες</i> .		

128. Termination, -[j]ος like *δῆρις*. See 66.

*Ἄλτις, ἔχτις, ἦντις, καλάστρις, κίς, ὄρχτις, σάγαρις, Συνέννεσις, τύρσις*, — and others.

129. Termination -[j]ος, like *σινάπι* (1); Termination -[j]ως, like *πέπερι* (2).

*Ἄμμι* (2), *βέρβερι* (1), *κιννάβαρι* (2), *κῦφι* (1 and 2), *στίμμι* or *στίμι* (1, 2, and -δος), — and a few others.

A. *Μέλι* has -τος.

B. Indeclinable are *ἄκαρι, ἄλφι, βλίτυρι, κόμμι, κοῦκι, κρῖ, τάγῃρι*.

C. A few adjectives in -ι are used substantively: e.g., *εὐελπι, -δος, ἐπίχαρι, -τος*.

130. Termination -[f]ος, like *βράθυ*.

*Μέθυ, μίσυ* [also -[f]ως], *νᾶπυ*, — and a few others.

## 131. Termination -ρος, like νέκταρ.

Εἴλαρ, ὀπισθέναρ, σκίναρ, ἦρ,<sup>1</sup> κῆρ,<sup>1</sup>—and a few others.

A. Indeclinable are θέλκαρ, λῶφαρ, πίαρ, σῦφαρ, φάρ.

B. Indeclinable are λέπας, σέβας.

C.<sup>1</sup> \*Αορ (or ἄορ, -ρος), βρέτας, ἦτορ, κῶας, οὔδας, οὔς, πέλας, πέλωρ, σταῖς, φάος.

*Adjectives of the Vowel Declension.*

Classified by the Termination of the Nominative Singular.

## 132. Termination -ος, -η, -ον, like σοφός.

\*Αγαπητός, ἀγνός, ἐνδοιαστός, ἔρημος, θερμός, θηρευτικός, θρυπτικός, ὁμός, σεμνός, σπερχνός, — and many others.

## 133. Termination -ος, -ᾱ, -ον, like ἄξιος.

\*Αθλιος, ἄκρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἐναντίος, ἐρυθρός, ἕτερος, ἱερός, καρτερός, μινυρός, — and many others.

## 134. Termination -ος, -ον, like ἄδελος.

\*Αντιτος, ἀντίφονος, ἀντίψηφος, ἄορνος, ἔκκαιρος, ἔκκριτος, ἐνδύμαχος, θηριομάχος, ἰάσιμος, — and many others.<sup>2</sup>

## 135. Termination -ως, -ων, like ἰλεως.

\*Εκπλεως, εὐνεως, μεσόγεως, other compounds of the same, — and a few others.

<sup>1</sup> See the Lexicon.

<sup>2</sup> Numerically the largest class, although not so frequently used in Attic Greek as adjectives of three Terminations.

136. Termination -ος, -ᾱ, -ον, like χρυσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν.<sup>1</sup>

Ἐρίνεος, κυάνεος, λίνεος, ὑάλεος, φοινίκεος, χάλκεος, — and a few others. Those in -λέος remain uncontracted except ὑάλεος above.

137. Termination -ος, -ᾱ, -ον, like ἀργυροῦς, -ᾱ, -οῦν.<sup>1</sup>

Ἐρέεος, κεραμεοῦς, πορφύρεος, σιδήρεος, ταύρεος, — and a few others.

138. Termination -ος, -η, -ον, like ἀπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν.<sup>1</sup>

Ἐξαπλός, πολλαπλός, chiefly compounds of -πλός, — and possibly a few others.

139. Termination -ος, -ον, like ἄπλους, -ον.<sup>1</sup>

Ἄπνους, ἀπόρροος, ἀρτίθροος, βαθύχροος, δορύξοος, εὐχλοος, — many compounds of these *Stems*, and possibly a few others.

140. Termination -ως, -ων, like ἀγήρως, -ων.

Ἀείως, εὐγῆρως, εὐχρως, — and a few others.

141. Adjectives of one *Termination* sometimes occur. See the *Lexicon*.

REMARK. The following violate rules: —

Ἄγανός, ἀγλαός, Ἄθωος, αἰδῖος, βοηθός, ζωός, ἡλέος, ὄλος, ταλαός, ταναός, τετράορος. See the *Lexicon*.

### *Adjectives of the Consonant Declension.*

Classified by the *Termination* of the Genitive Singular.

142. Termination -[σ]ος, like ἀληθής.

Εὐπρεπής, θηλυμελής, καταδεής, μελανθής, μεληδής, μονοειδής, ὄξυωπής, πολυκαής, πολυδευκής, πολυεργής, πολυσσινής, — and many others.

<sup>1</sup> See 8, foot-note.

143. Termination -vos, like εὐδαίμων.

Πολυκτῆμων, σιδηρόφρων, σκηπτοβάμων, συνήμων, συνομαίμων, συντέρμων, — and many others. See 74.

144. Termination -[f]os, like γλυκός, omitting the Feminine.

Ἀμφίγεινυς, ἀνίχθυς, βροτόγηρυς, ἔποξυς, εὐπηχυς, ἡμίβραχυς, κυανόφρυς, ταρχύς, ταχύδακρυς, τετράπηχυς, — and others.

*Adjectives of the Consonant and Vowel Declensions.*

Classified by the Termination of the Genitive and Nominative Singular respectively.

145. Termination -[f]os, -ā, like γλυκός.

Αἰπός, ἀμβλός, ἀμφίβραχυς, ἀμφίδασυς, βαρύς, βριθός, γλυκός, δασύς, δριμύς, εὐθύς, εὐρύς, ἡδύς, ἥμισυς, θήλυς, ὀξύς, παχύς, πλατύς, ταρφύς, ταχύς, τραχύς, ὠκύς, — and their compounds.

146. Termination -tos, -ā, like χαρίεις.

Μορόεις, πτερόεις, ῥακόεις, ῥοδόεις, ῥυπόεις, σκίοεις, σκοτόεις, στονόεις, τειχιόεις, — and many others. See 73.

147. Compounds of πᾶς follow the accent of the Nominative, but are like πᾶς in the Genitive and Dative Singular (M. and N.).

148. Adjectives of one Termination sometimes occur. See the Lexicon.

## PART II.

### VERB INFLECTION.

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149. PRELIMINARY WORK.—In writing the inflection of the verb in  $\omega$ , separate the *Termination* from the rest of the verb (or the *Apparent Stem*) by the dotted or *Apparent Line*, and ditto the *Apparent Stem* in all the persons except in the first, where it must be written in full. The accent must never be omitted.

Note that in the above method we are dealing with the *Apparent*, not the *Real Stem*. While this method at first is recommended until perfect familiarity be acquired with the *Terminations* of most of the forms of the verb in  $\omega$ , let careful attention then be called to their *Real Stems* and *Personal Endings* before proceeding to those of the Perfect Middle,<sup>1</sup> the First<sup>1</sup> and Second<sup>1</sup> Passive systems of verbs in  $\omega$ , and also to those of the Present<sup>1,2</sup> and Second<sup>1</sup> Aorist systems of verbs in  $\mu$ .

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<sup>1</sup> The V. or Variable vowel is wanting throughout here, except in the Subjunctive. The *Personal Endings*, therefore, are added directly to the *Real Stem*. In the Optative the *Real Stem*, of course, includes the Mode sign: e.g.,  $\lambdaυθελ\eta\text{-}\nu$ , *Real Stem*,  $\lambdaυθει\eta$ .<sup>\*3</sup> Although this sign is not the Variable vowel (cf.  $\lambda\acute{o}\iota$ \*),<sup>3</sup> yet it occupies a similar position in relation to the rest of the verb.

<sup>2</sup> Verbs in  $\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$  have a Variable vowel in the Optative also.

<sup>3</sup> See 13 (a).

DEFINITIONS.

150. (a) A *Personal Ending* is an addition of a letter or letters to the *Real Stem*<sup>1</sup> of a word to designate a person: e.g., λύο-μεν, ἔλυσ-ν, ἐλύε-το.

(b) A *Personal Ending* is often wanting: e.g., ἔλυσ-, ἐλύθη-.

151. (a) A *Termination* is the union or contraction of the V.<sup>2</sup> with the *Personal Ending*: e.g., λύο-μεν, λύ-η (for λύ-η-σαι), λύ-ων, λυ-όμενος, ἐλύ-ου.

(b) Or the V. alone: e.g., ἔλυσ-. Here, of course, there is no *Personal Ending*.

(c) Or the *Personal Ending* alone: e.g., ἐλύθη-ν, λύθη-τι, ἴστη-μι. Here, of course, there is no V. Or the *Ending* alone: e.g., ἰστιά-ναι ||<sup>3</sup>, ἰστιά-μενος, λελυκ-ώς ||<sup>3</sup>, λυθεί-ς ||<sup>3</sup>.

(d) Or the union of V., Mode sign, and *Personal Ending*: e.g., λύ-οιμι<sup>3</sup>, λύ-όμεν<sup>3</sup>. Or contraction of the same: e.g., λύ-η (for λύ-η-σαι).

(e) Or the union of V. and Mode sign: e.g., λύ-οι, λύσ-ειε, λύσ-αι. Here, of course, there is no *Personal Ending*.

(f) Or the Mode sign and the *Personal Ending*: e.g., ἐ-ίησαν<sup>4</sup>, λυθε-ίην<sup>4</sup>. Here, of course, there is no V.

(g) Or the Mode sign alone: e.g., λυθε-ίη<sup>4</sup>, δο-ίη<sup>4</sup>.

(h) Or, finally, the *Termination* may be wanting: e.g., ἐλύθη-, ἐδίδου-, ἔστη-.

<sup>1</sup> The *Simple Stem* of the Verb is the Theme on which the formative elements of inflection are constructed. This is often the same as the *Apparent*, less frequently the same as the *Real Stem*. In this sense also the *Simple Stem* is often applicable to the Noun. In its application to a *Tense Stem* the Theme is the same as the *Apparent Stem* without an augment, and in this sense it is generally applicable to the Noun.

<sup>2</sup> "Here it may suffice to refer to the fact that the vowel, because it is lengthened in the Subjunctive and united with the modal sign in the Optative, is proved to be tolerably fixed and immovable." This is called the *Variable vowel*.

<sup>3</sup> Marked thus in accordance with 12 and 13.

<sup>4</sup> See 8, note 1.



## 159. APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES.

	Real Stem.			Ending.		Real Stem.			Ending.	
	Augment.	Theme.	V. and +.			Augment.	Theme.	V. and +.		
10, 11, 151 (a), 160.	—	λύ	ει	ς [ι]	—	—	λύ	ω	ν [τ] [ς] <sup>1</sup>	151 (a), 170.
10, 11, 13, 151 (b), 161.	—	λύ	* η	[τ] [ι] <sup>3</sup>	—	—	δίδου	—	[ντ]ς <sup>1</sup>	10, 11, 12, 151 (c), 171.
11, 13, 151 (d), 162.	—	λύ	* οιε	ν	—	—	ἡγγελλ	ο	ν <sup>2</sup>	151 (a), 172.
9, 11, 13, 151 (f), 163.	—	δίδου*	—	ν	—	—	ἡγγελα	α	—	11, 151 (b), 173, 185.
9, 10, 11, 12, 151 (c), 164.	—	θε	—	[Ϝ]ναι	—	—	πεπλεγ	—	μένος	11, 12, 151 (c), 174.
11, 12, 151 (c), 165.	—	ιστά	—	ναι	—	—	(σ) <sup>4</sup> ᾶ	—	[μ] [ι]	9 note 1, 10, 13, 151 (b).
12, 151 (a), 166.	—	λελυκ	έ	ναι	—	—	ε	πεφάσ	μην	11, 151 (c), 175.
8, 12, 151 (a), 167.	—	λειπ	είν	—	—	—	ε	τιμῶ	(σ)	9 note 1, 10, 151 (a), 176.
8, 151 (a), 168.	—	λείπ	είν	—	—	—	ε	δίδου	ν	8, 10, 11, 151 (a), 177.
9, 11, 13, 151 (f), 169.	—	λυθεί*	—	ν	—	—	ε	δηλου	ν	11, 151 (c), 178.
11, 151 (b), 173, 185.	—	ἐλήλακ	α	—	—	—	ε	λελυκ	—	9 note 1, 151 (a), 179.
	Appar. Stem.	Termination.				Appar. Stem.	Termination.			11, 12, 151 (c), 185.

<sup>1</sup> Compare with the same on p. 10.<sup>2</sup> The temporal augment is always written on the augment line, — the dotted line at the extreme left. See also 172.<sup>3</sup> So λύ-ω-[μ] [ι]. See note to λύνω, 14.<sup>4</sup> For ἔσ-ω-μ.

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN FORMS.

See "Application of the General Rules," p. 36.

**160.** Present Indicative Active of λύω. The augment is wanting. *Real Stem*, λύει, lengthened for λυε. Between the forms λύεσι, λύετι and λύεις, λύει, we have the intermediate λύεισι, λύειτι, in which the inserted ι is an epenthesis or anticipatory sound of the ι of the *Ending*. After epenthesis had taken place (compare ἐθέλῃσι), the ι of the *Ending* disappeared. This explanation by Curtius accounts also for the ι in λύῃς, λύῃ, the series being as follows:—

λύε-σι	λύῃ-σι	λύε-τι	λύῃ-τι
λύει-σι	λύῃ-σι	λύει-τι	λύῃ-τι
λύει-ς	λύῃ-ς	λύει-τ	λύῃ-τ
		λύει	λύῃ

**161.** Present Subjunctive Active of λύω. See 160.

**162.** Present Optative Active of λύω. *Real Stem* λυοιε. The sign of the Optative (ι, ε, η, ια) is always marked \* (see 13) to distinguish it from the V. or Variable vowel.

**163.** Present Optative Active of δίδωμι. *Real Stem* διδοιε. The V. is wanting. But why a difference in accent? The suffix of the Optative is γα for verbs in -ω, γᾶ for verbs in -μι. In verbs in -ω, γα appears as ι, ε, ια, uniting with the Variable vowel: e.g., λύοι, λύοιεν, λύσειαν; in verbs in -μι, γᾶ appears as η or ι: e.g., διδοίην, διδοίτο. Here the ι, representing an original γᾶ, does not unite with the final vowel of the *Stem*,<sup>1</sup> but is contracted<sup>2</sup> with it. This explains the difference in accent between λείποιτο and διδοίτο, but not the third plurals above:

<sup>1</sup> See 8, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> This contraction may be in compensation for the omitted V. and in reminiscence of the original γᾶ, retained in the Mode sign -ι of verbs in -μι.

*e.g.*, *δίδοιεν*. Here "there is no difficulty in the assumption that analogy was an essential source of the accent. Among modern grammarians the view that the shorter forms are contracted has been the prevalent one." But not that *δίδοιεν* has been contracted from *διδότῃσαν* any more than *ἐφάνθεν* from *ἐφάνθησαν*. The difference in accent between *λείποιτο* and *διδόιτο* is also thus explained.

The retention of *μ* in the First Person Singular of the Active (a *Primary Ending*, the Optative elsewhere having the *Secondary Endings* throughout) is a "relic of great antiquity," pointing to a time when the *Secondary* were the same as the *Primary Endings*. The *Primary* were the *original Endings*.

164. Second or Strong Aorist Active Infinitive of *τίθημι*. "In this way we arrive at a certain degree of probability that all infinitives in *-ναι* have originated in *φεναι*. As *δοῦναι* came from *δοφεναι*, so *θεῖναι* would have come from *θεφεναι*, *γνῶναι* from *γνωφεναι*. The post-Homeric forms *διδόναι*, *φάναι*, *εἰδέναι*, would be *later formations* arising at a time in which the medial *f* was *completely extinct*. But at least in the accentuation of the penultimate, there still remained a reminiscence that it was once an antepenultimate." Further, "the vowel before the *ν*, which is always long, and which in all Greek without exception is accented, always belongs to the Stem. Hence we cannot talk of an ending *εναι*, but only of *ναι*."

165. Present Infinitive Active of *ἵστημι*. See 164.

166. Perfect Infinitive Active of *λύω*. See 164.

167, 168. Second or Strong Aorist Active Infinitive of *λείπω*. Original *Ending εν* for this and for the Present Active Infinitive, *λείπειν*. The difference in accent is due to the raising of the last syllable of the Second or Strong Aorist in *-εν*, which would give the Homeric Infinitive in *-έεν*; this lengthening does not occur in the case of the Present: *e.g.*, *λίπεν*, *λείπεν*; *λιπέεν*, *λείπεν*; *λιπέιν*, *λείπειν*.

169. First Aorist Optative Passive of λύω. The V. is wanting, and also the augment. A — shows this.

170, 171. Present Active Participle of λύω and δίδωμι respectively. Here the form is written as a verb. Compare these forms under Noun Inflection. See 14.

172, 173. Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Active of ἀγγέλλω respectively. The treatment of the η is here easily compared as showing augment (172) and reduplication (173). The temporal augment must always be written on the dotted line between the augment and Theme—a hint as to its formation in being derived originally from the syllabic. The essential difference between temporal augment and reduplication in the case of *Stems* beginning with a vowel (or diphthong when changed) is that the former arose from a *pre-Greek* contraction of the syllabic augment with the initial vowel of the Theme; whereas in the latter case the result came from a doubling (also *pre-Greek*) of the initial vowel of the Theme. As regards omission of the augment, Curtius says: "The fact that the living spoken language, as far as we can see, as good as never neglected the augment in its completest form, is a strong confutation of the view which represents the augment as an *unessential* element in the word. The best expression of the important difference between the omission of the syllabic augment and that of the temporal, is this: the former is a poetical and archaic license; the latter is a sacrifice to convenience of articulation, and was more or less common to all periods. Both omissions fall under the head of weakening, and at no time did the Greeks lose the sense that the augmented form was the complete and correct one." In regard to reduplication in connection with augment, Curtius says, "The augment serves, that is, to mark a past tense; it is the exponent of a grade of time; while the reduplication characterizes a tense-stem all through, attaching itself firmly to it;

nor does it confine itself exclusively to the perfect stem, but appears occasionally in the present and aorist as well. From this it is clear that the reduplication was not originally a mark of past time, and that the apparent substitution of the reduplication for the augment in certain aorists is not what it seems (for we have *ἐκέκλετο*), and further witness the every-day Pluperfect."

"In other words, to call reduplication augment belongs to a more backward stage of 'Science of Language' than the present." The reduplication often takes the form of the augment, either temporal or syllabic.

"The Attic reduplication was so called because it here and there had disappeared from the usage of the later Greeks, and hence was to be recommended as a good and genuine Attic formation. The Greek Perfect formation is separated from that of the other reduplicating tenses by delicate distinctions. Here the distinction lies in the rhythm. The Aorists leave the stem-syllable short: *ᾤρωρε*; the Perfects bring it out vigorously by its length: *ὄρωρε*." And again, "the Attic reduplication has a special interest in bearing on the history of the language. It shows us what the Greeks were capable of at a comparatively recent time, and may serve as a warning not to go too far in explaining Greek forms from *pre-Greek* models."

"The Homeric language, in which many at every step conjecture reminiscences from the grayest antiquity, evidently is in the middle of this period of recent imitation. We may here, as in other cases, cast our eyes back from Homer to a still earlier poetry which was actually creative in moulding characteristic forms of language."

174. Perfect Subjunctive Passive of *πλέκω*. As the V. is wanting, final *κ* of the *Stem* appears to us as *γ* before the *Ending μένος*. Here *ῶ* (and *ειην*) are written beneath the Participle for the Subjunctive and Optative respectively.

175. Pluperfect Indicative Passive of φαίνω. "Stems in *ν* (unless they reject *ν*, agreeing with the Perfect Active) change it to *σ* before *μ*: φαίνω (φαν), πέφασ-μαι; but sometimes to *μ*: ὀξύνω (ὀξυν), ὤξυμμαι. The succession *ν-τ* remains; *ν-σθ* drops *σ*. The forms which would have *ν-σ* (πέφαν-σαι) are avoided altogether; for these it is likely that πεφασμένος εἰ, ἦσθα, ἴσθι, were used." — Hadley and Allen.

176. Imperfect Indicative Middle or Passive of τιμάω. The *σ* (of σο, the *Ending*) appears in brackets, since it is dropped in Attic Greek. Observe further, that in contract-verbs the contracted syllable is always accented except in the entire Singular and Third Person Plural of the Imperfect Indicative Active; and in the Second Person Singular of the Imperative Active: e.g., ἐδήλουν, τίμα.

177. Present Indicative Middle or Passive of λύω. The *σ* (of σαι, the *Ending*) appears in brackets, since it is dropped in Attic Greek.

178, 179. Imperfect Indicative Active of δίδωμι and δηλόω respectively. In 178 *ου* is a simple lengthening of the final vowel of the *Stem*.<sup>1</sup> In 179 *ου*, arising from a contraction of the final vowel of the *Apparent Stem* with the *V.*, is written on the *Apparent Line*. See General Rules.

180. λύθη<sup>1</sup>-τι. First Aorist Imperative Passive of λύω. This *Passive* system is formed with *Active Endings* throughout. Here λυθη has the final vowel of the *Stem* lengthened;<sup>1</sup> the Variable vowel is wanting, and τι (for θι) consequently is not dropped, as in λῦ-ε-[θ][ι]. See also 11, 151 (c).

181. ἴσθη<sup>1</sup>. Present Imperative Active of ἴστημι. Here ἴσθη<sup>1</sup> has the final vowel of the *Stem* lengthened because the *Ending* has been dropped. The *V.* is wanting. See also 11, 151 (c).

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<sup>1</sup> *Real* and *Apparent Stem* are here the same.

182. *σῆθι*. Second or Strong Aorist Imperative Active of *ἵστημι*. The final vowel of the *Stem* is here lengthened, with the *Ending* retained. The final vowel of the *Stem* sometimes appears short and sometimes long. This *σῆθι* is the *full form* of Imperatives of this class. See also 11, 151 (c).

183. *θέ'ι-ς*. Second or Strong Aorist Imperative Active of *τίθημι*. For *θέθι*. The *ι* being dropped, *θ* is changed to *ς*. See also 11, 151 (c).

184. *δεικνύοιμι*. Verbs in *-νυμι* form the Subjunctive and Optative like verbs in *-ω*. See also 11, 151 (d).

185. *λέλυκα, λέλυκε*. The Perfect Indicative Active, First and Third Person Singular, never had any *Personal Ending*. There seems to be no ground for the assumption that the Variable vowel has been lost before *-ώς* (formative element *-ορ*) of the Perfect Participle Active. On the contrary, the evidence goes to show that it never existed. See also 11, 151 (b), 151 (c).

186. *βούλευσον*. First Aorist Imperative Active of *βουλεύω*. The *Termination* *ον* is the result of a nasal after-sound dulling *α* into *ο*: thus, *βούλευσ-ο-ν*. But nothing certain is known about this form. See also 11, 151 (a).

187. *βουλεύσαι*. First Aorist Infinitive Active of *βουλεύω*. Nothing satisfactory is known about this form. Curtius says that it is probably for *βουλεύσ-σαι*, the *Ending* *σαι* being added directly to the *Stem* without a *V.*, the first *σ* disappearing as in *γένε(σ)σι*. Papillon says that *αι* arose by analogy from the old *Ending* *μεναι*. This *αι* would assert itself by analogy as the right *Termination*. Curtius, however, says that this has but little probability, although his own view is as far fetched as any other, and not better established. As the treatment

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<sup>1</sup> *Real and Apparent Stem* are here the same.

of Papillon seems on the whole the most satisfactory, it is adopted here. In this connection it might be added that nothing is known about the First Aorist Imperative Middle. Let it be written, however, like the First Aorist Infinitive Active, with a different accent where necessary. See also 11, 151 (a).

188. *διδόᾱσι*. Present Indicative Active of *δίδωμι*. Here the *ᾱσι* arises from *αυτι*, a very old traditional formation. See also 11, 151 (c).

189. No classified lists of verbs are given, as the grammars contain an abundance of examples.



## APPENDIX.

(HADLEY AND ALLEN'S PREFACE.)



“The paradigms have been pruned here and there in the interest of a stricter Atticism. For instance, *η* in the Second Person Singular Middle has been dropped, and forms like *τιμῶμεν, δύοιμι, ἐσταίημεν, ἐδίδων, δίδου* (Imperative Middle), have disappeared. So *λύνωντων, λυέσθων*, have taken precedence of *λύνεωσαν, λυέσθωσαν*; *λύσειας, λύσειε*, of *λύσαις, λύσαι*; the Pluperfect in *-κη*, of that in *-κειν*; *λυθείμεν, διδοίμεν*, of *λυθείημεν, διδοίημεν*; *φιλοίην*, of *φιλοίμι*. The Perfect Active Imperative has been relegated to a note, and so has the Optative form *λελυκοίην*. The noun *ἀνώγεων* has been discarded as non-existent. In the Feminine. Dual of pronouns, *τώ, τώδε, τούτω* have taken the place of *τά, τάδε, ταύτᾱ*.”

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